Amendments to the Claims

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method of treating psoriasis in a mammal comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the mammal wherein the VEGF antagonist is selected from the group consisting of
acetylated Flt-1(1-3)-Fc,
Flt-1(1-$3_{R->N}$)-Fc,
Flt-1(1-$3_{\Delta B}$)-Fc,
Flt-1(2-$3_{\Delta B}$)-Fc,
Flt-1(2-3)-Fc,
Flt-1D2-VEGFR3D3-FcΔC1(a),
Flt-1D2-Flk-1D3-FcΔC1(a), and
VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a), such that psoriasis is treated.

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2. (Cancelled) A method of treating psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

3. (Cancelled) A method of treating psoriasis in a mammal comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the mammal.

4. (Cancelled) A method of treating psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

5. (Currently amended) ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, wherein treating psoriasis results in reducing the severity of a psoriatic lesion~~in a mammal comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the mammal~~.

6. (Cancelled) A method of reducing the severity of a psoriatic lesion in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

7. (Cancelled) A method of reducing the severity of a psoriatic lesion in a mammal comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the mammal.

8. (Cancelled) A method of reducing the severity of a psoriatic lesion in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

9. (Currently amended) ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, wherein treating psoriasis results in minimizing the extent of hyperproliferation of keratinocytes associated with psoriasis~~in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human~~.

10. (Cancelled) A method of minimizing the extent of hyperproliferation of keratinocytes associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

11. (Cancelled) A method of reducing the extent of hyperproliferated keratinocytes associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

12. (Cancelled) A method of reducing the extent of hyperproliferated keratinocytes associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

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13. (Currently amended) ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, wherein treating psoriasis results in minimizing the extent of epidermal hyperplasia associated with psoriasis~~in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human~~.

14. (Cancelled) A method of minimizing the extent of epidermal hyperplasia associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

15. (Currently amended) ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, wherein treating psoriasis results in reversing epidermal hyperplasia associated with psoriasis~~in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human~~.

16. (Cancelled) A method of reversing epidermal hyperplasia associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

17. (Currently amended) ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, wherein treating psoriasis results in treating parakeratosis associated with psoriasis~~in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human~~.

18. (Cancelled) A method of treating parakeratosis associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

19. (Currently amended) ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, wherein treating psoriasis results in treating microabcess associated with psoriasis ~~in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.~~

20. (Cancelled) A method of treating microabcess associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

21. (Currently amended) ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, wherein treating psoriasis results in decreasing reteridges associated with psoriasis~~in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human~~.

22. (Cancelled) A method of decreasing reteridges associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

23. (Currently amended) A method of treating inflammatory skin disease in a ~~human~~ mammal comprising administering to the ~~human~~ mammal a VEGF antagonist wherein the VEGF antagonist is selected from the group consisting of

acetylated Flt-1(1-3)-Fc,
Flt-1(1-$3_{R->N}$)-Fc,
Flt-1(1-$3_{\Delta B}$)-Fc,
Flt-1(2-$3_{\Delta B}$)-Fc,
Flt-1(2-3)-Fc,
Flt-1D2-VEGFR3D3-FcΔC1(a),
Flt-1D2-Flk-1D3-FcΔC1(a), and
VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a), such that inflammatory skin disease is treated~~VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a)~~.

24. (Currently amended) ~~A~~ The method of claim 23, wherein treating inflammatory skin disease results in preventing the infiltration of lymphocytes from the dermis into the epidermis~~. of a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.~~

25. (Currently amended) The method of ~~any one of claims 1-24~~ claim 1, wherein the administration is topical administration.

26. (Currently amended) The method of ~~any one of claims 1-24~~ claim 1, wherein the administration is subcutaneous administration.

27. (Currently amended) The method of ~~any one of claims 1-24~~ claim 1, wherein the administration is intramuscular, intranasal, intrathecal, intraarterial, intravenous, transvaginal, transdermal, or transanal administration.

28. (Cancelled) The use of a VEGF antagonist to treat psoriasis in a mammal.

29. (Cancelled) The use of a VEGF antagonist to treat psoriasis in a human.

30. (Cancelled) The use of VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to treat psoriasis in a human.

31. (Cancelled) A method of enhancing wound healing in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

32. (Cancelled) A method of enhancing wound healing in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

33. (Cancelled) The method of any one of claims 31 or 32 wherein the administration is topical administration.

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34. (Cancelled) The method of any one of claims 31 or 32 wherein the administration is subcutaneous administration.

35. (Cancelled) The method of any one of claims 31 or 32 wherein the administration is intramuscular, intranasal, intrathecal, intraarterial, intravenous, transvaginal, transdermal, or transanal administration.

36. (Cancelled) The use of a VEGF antagonist to enhance wound healing in a human.

37. (Cancelled) The use of VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to enhance wound healing in a human.

38. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the acetylated Flt-1(1-3)-Fc is acetylated with at least about a 10 fold molar excess to about a 100 fold molar excess of acetylation reagent.

39. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the Fc is the Fc of IgG.

40. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the VEGF antagonist is optionally pegylated.

41. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the pegylation is with 10K or 20K PEG.

42. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the pegylation is with 10K PEG.

43. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the pegylation is with 20K PEG.

44. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the Flt-1D2 component (1), the VEGFR3D3 component (2), and the FcΔC1(a) component (3) of the VEGF antagonist Flt-1D2-VEGFR3D3-FcΔC1(a) are arranged in an order selected from the group consisting of:

(1) (2) (3),
(1) (3) (2),
(2) (1) (3),
(2) (3) (1),
(3) (1) (2), and
(3) (2) (1).

45. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the Flt-1D2 component (1), the Flk-1D3 component (2), and the FcΔC1(a) component (3) of the VEGF antagonist Flt-1D2-Flk-1D3-FcΔC1(a) are arranged in an order selected from the group consisting of:

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(1) (2) (3),
(1) (3) (2),
(2) (1) (3),
(2) (3) (1),
(3) (1) (2), and
(3) (2) (1).

46. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein VEGFR1 component (1), the R2 component (2), and the FcΔC1(a) component (3) of the VEGF antagonist VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) are arranged in an order selected from the group consisting of:

(1) (2) (3),
(1) (3) (2),
(2) (1) (3),
(2) (3) (1),

(3) (1) (2), and
(3) (2) (1).

47. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the administration is topical administration.

48. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the administration is subcutaneous administration.

49. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the administration is intramuscular, intranasal, intrathecal, intraarterial, intravenous, transvaginal, transdermal, or transanal administration.

50. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the acetylated Flt-1(1-3)-Fc is acetylated with at least about a 10 fold molar excess to about a 100 fold molar excess of acetylation reagent.

51. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the Fc is the Fc of IgG.

52. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the VEGF antagonist is optionally pegylated.

53. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the pegylation is with 10K or 20K PEG.

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54. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the pegylation is with 10K PEG.

55. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the pegylation is with 20K PEG.

56. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the Flt-1D2 component (1), the VEGFR3D3 component (2), and the FcΔC1(a) component (3) of the VEGF antagonist Flt-1D2-VEGFR3D3-FcΔC1(a) are arranged in an order selected from the group consisting of:

(1) (2) (3),
(1) (3) (2),
(2) (1) (3),
(2) (3) (1),
(3) (1) (2), and
(3) (2) (1).

57. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the Flt-1D2 component (1), the Flk-1D3 component (2), and the FcΔC1(a) component (3) of the VEGF antagonist Flt-1D2-Flk-1D3-FcΔC1(a) are arranged in an order selected from the group consisting of:

(1) (2) (3),
(1) (3) (2),
(2) (1) (3),
(2) (3) (1),
(3) (1) (2), and
(3) (2) (1).

58. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein VEGFR1 component (1), the R2 component (2), and the FcΔC1(a) component (3) of the VEGF antagonist VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) are arranged in an order selected from the group consisting of:

(1) (2) (3),
(1) (3) (2),
(2) (1) (3),
(2) (3) (1),
(3) (1) (2), and
(3) (2) (1).

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59. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the mammal is human.

60. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the mammal is human.